



THE POST OFFICE.

From the *Toronto Colonist*.

The following despatch from the Post Master General, London, forms part of the instructions for the guidance of the Joint Commissioners from the several Provinces of British North America, who are to assemble in Montreal, for the purpose of forming a plan for the management of the Post Office, when the control of it is surrendered by the Imperial to the Colonial Governments, in accordance with Earl Grey's despatch of 31st December, 1846, in which the following important Despatch was particularly referred to:

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords,

I have the honour to acknowledge the various communications from Canada and New Brunswick, which were forwarded to this office on the 3rd, 14th, and 31st ultimo, respectively.

During the last two or three years, propositions of a similar nature, from the North American Provinces for reduction of Postage, have reached this country, and have been referred to this Department; but my predecessors, from an apprehension that any considerable diminution in the rates of Postage must occasion such a loss of revenue as would leave an amount insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Department, have not felt themselves justified in recommending the adoption of any of the measures suggested. That there were reasonable grounds for this apprehension I have little doubt, especially as the Commissioners of Post Office Enquiry in British North America, in the Report which they made in December, 1841, unequivocally expressed the opinion that a great reduction in the rates "must necessarily bring the receipts far below the expenditure of the Department."

Looking, however, to the anxiety which is so generally felt throughout the North American Colonies for a reduction in the present rates of Postage chargeable upon Inland Letters, I do not think it advisable longer to withhold the measure so strongly urged by the several Legislatures, especially as the Colonists express a disposition to make up the deficiency of the Post Office Revenue from the general taxation of the Provinces.

Whether the higher rates mentioned in the Address from the Canadian Legislature, or such as are at present in force in the United Kingdom, and which Sir William Colebrooke thinks ought to be extended to New Brunswick, shall be adopted, in either case the reduction will be very large; and as it must inevitably occasion a serious deficiency in the Postage revenue, I deem it my duty to point out to Your Lordships the conclusion at which I have arrived, that under the existence of such a deficiency, the attempt to retain by this Department the control of the Post Office in the North American Provinces would be productive of much inconvenience, and of irritation, and that it would be preferable to place the management of the Postal arrangements at once in the hands of the local Governments.

It is true that in one case the Provincial Legislature has offered to guarantee the payment of the sum required to meet the expenditure of the Department, and it is not improbable that a similar undertaking might be obtained from the other Provinces. But however excellent and sincere may be the disposition of the Colonial Assemblies to carry such guarantees into execution, I cannot shut my eyes to the probable consequences of a dependence upon them by this office.

In a Department like the Post Office, differences of opinion must necessarily arise between the Colonies and the authorities at home, as to regulations upon which it should be conducted, the extent of accommodation to be given, the amount of the salaries to be paid, and above all, (in a new country in which the Post Office is expected to afford the means of extending civilization, instead of as at home following in its train,) as to the principle upon which new and frequently expensive Posts should be established. There is no more fertile source of contention in the North American Assemblies, than the establishment of new Posts; and if the means of extending such Posts throughout the Colonies were provided by funds not of the Post Office, but granted from the general Colonial Revenue, however well administered the department might be, I fear it would constantly be subjected to accusations of favoritism and of undue influences.

Even now the disposition to call in question every arrangement made by the lower House of North American Provinces is so strong that virulent terms of abuse are employed against the Deputy Post Master General for carrying out measures which have

been expressly authorised by this department; but with a deficiency of revenue this feeling would be much strengthened. It would be only reasonable to expect that the Legislature would endeavour to ascertain whether by a re-arrangement of the Posts, and other alterations in the administration, the deficiency could not be diminished, and whether greater economy could not be introduced with respect to salaries. Under the influence of the same feeling, the emoluments of one Post-master might be raised, those of another diminished, and the whole administration of the Post Office would practically be made dependant on the annual scrutiny and vote of the Assemblies jealous of the powers of Department nominally exempted from their control. Nor should it be overlooked that each member would have the strongest local interest as regarded the extension of the Post in his own County or Township, as well as the amounts to be expended for Post Office purposes in his own section of the Province.

I entertain, therefore, the conviction that any measure producing such a deficiency in the Post Office revenue as would need to be provided for by a vote in a Colonial Legislature, would be tantamount to a surrender of the administration of the Department by the Post master General; as I think that a larger reduction of rates ought to be granted, I am of opinion that it is better the Post Master General should resign his control over the Post Offices in those Colonies at once. I deem it however practicable and very expedient to accompany this surrender by certain conditions, and by a demand that the Colonial Post Offices shall be conducted on such principles as will still retain in effect a great portion of the advantages of a Central Government.

I beg leave to suggest that the North American Post Offices shall be administered on the following principles, and that no Bills of the Provincial Legislatures which are not conformable with them, should receive the assent of the Imperial Government:

First,—That no transit postage shall be chargeable on letters forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance through any one of those Provinces.

Secondly,—That the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence the half ounce shall still remain in operation as regards letters transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those countries with which we have Postal conventions, in case such countries should establish Packets of their own, and Her Majesty's Government should demand in their favour concession of such a privilege. Of course in the event of an uniform internal rate of less amount than two pence being adopted for Provincial letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom, and the foreign countries alluded to. This rate should be collected according to the British scale.

Thirdly,—That the pre-payment, or payment on delivery of postage, shall still remain optional with respect to the correspondence transmitted between each of the Provinces respectively, but that each Province shall keep as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts and heavy expenses for exchanging offices, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual revenue to which each is entitled for the *unpaid* letters which it transmits to either of the other Provinces, and for the *paid* letters received from those Provinces for delivery. With respect to the correspondence transmitted between the North American provinces and the United Kingdom, and that forwarded through the United Kingdom, a similar optional payment shall remain where it is practicable, but the existing modes of account shall be retained, both with respect to the British Packet Postage, and the uniform internal Colonial rate of two pence.

These three are in my opinion the main conditions which should be insisted upon if the control of the Mother Country over the North American Post Office is surrendered. I take leave also to suggest that the maintenance of an uniform system and rate of postage throughout the North American Provinces is highly desirable. Under the present arrangements this great advantage is enjoyed in those Colonies, and great inconvenience may result from the introduction of different systems, although upon this point we can hardly expect unanimity on the part of the different Provinces. As regards the rates, it is obvious that an uniform rate throughout the four Provinces must be the most equitable, and by far the most convenient that could be adopted.

It will be for Her Majesty's Government

to determine whether these questions shall be decided at home, and at once, or shall be left to the discretion of the Colonial Governments. I hope, however, that the British principle of weight, and the scale by which additional rates are calculated, will in no case be abandoned.

Under the arrangements which I have proposed, the Packet Postage belonging to the United Kingdom, and which in the Lower Provinces has been applied towards the general expenditure of the Department, will of course be remitted home to the Mother country, and it will become necessary to settle, with Canada, the principle upon which the transit Postage due to the United States for the conveyance of the British Mails through that territory should be defrayed, although it seems to me the most eligible course would be, that it should be paid in equal proportions by Canada and by the United Kingdom as I am not prepared to recommend that an additional rate should be levied upon the correspondence to cover the charge for transit.

Arguments may be adduced to shew that the administration of the Colonial Post Offices by the Department at home, is the best calculated for the interests of the Colonies, and for those of the Mother Country; but for the reasons I have ventured to state to your Lordships, I am of opinion that, with a large deficiency of revenue, it would be difficult to continue the control of Post Offices of the North American Provinces in the hands of Post Master General of the United Kingdom, and I take leave to recommend the subject to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government as being of very great importance.

(Signed) CLANRICADE.
General Post Office, }
18th Aug., 1846. }

The frequency of the attacks lately made upon Great Britain, by a portion of the Press of the United States, and the gratuitously vindictive spirit which actuated them has called forth the following article from that truly noble paper the *New York Albion*.

"England with all its faults I love her still."
Poor old England is heavily on the Black List this week among our cotemporaries; but as the meanest criminal is allowed a hearing, and a lawyer to plead for him before condemnation, perhaps we may be permitted to say a few words in behalf of the accused before he is taken out for execution.

Several heavy bills of indictment have been preferred, and *John Bull*, broad as his shoulders are, has, to all appearance, a pretty heavy load to bear. Let us examine a few of the charges. Here is accusation No 1:

BRITISH OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN SOIL.—Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co., the partners of the American Fur Company, have a trading establishment in the Sioux country, on the head waters of the Red River of the north, several miles within the American Territory, and from the line dividing us from the British colonies. For some time past, in fact ever since the apprehended difficulties between the two countries concerning the Oregon boundary, the British Government have kept stationed in the vicinity of Selkirk's settlement, a body of regular troops who, it is now well understood, were intended, if hostilities had occurred, to take Fort Snelling and other posts and property on the Upper Mississippi. A short time since, some of those troops, as is alleged, deserted and came across into the American territory, and we believe some of them entered into the employ of the American traders. Subsequently, a British officer, with a force of regular soldiers, came over to the American trading station, and arrested these men asserting that they were deserters. Against this act of invasion of our soil, and insult to our national authority, the agent at the station remonstrated. He had neither the authority nor the means of resistance; nor was he disposed to protect the men against lawful seizure, but he earnestly protested against the British Government exercising this high prerogative upon our soil, and this, too, without investigation, or the shadow of authority from the United States. His remonstrance and protest were unheeded; the men were seized bound, and carried back into the British possessions. The fate of the parties arrested is not known. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the illegality of the act, or the insult it gives to the jurisdiction of the government of the United States. All we now add is, that for the truth of the facts, the testimony of men of the highest respectability may be had, if the government thinks proper to look to it.—*St. Louis Republican*, Aug. 11.

This looks rather formidable, but the old adage says, there are two sides to every story, and such is the case in this instance. The following letter from the pen of a British Officer,

which we extract from the *N. Y. Herald* puts a very different face upon the affair. Its statements, indeed, seem so clear and reasonable, that they carry conviction with them:

THE BRITISH OUTRAGE AT THE WEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Sir,—I take the liberty of addressing you, in order to contradict a paragraph in your paper of this day, copied from the *St. Louis Republican*. It states that two men, deserters from the detachment at Red River were arrested by an English officer and a party of soldiers from within the American territory, and against the wishes of a gentleman in charge of an American fur trading post, under whose protection they had placed themselves.

Now the real state of the case is this. Two privates of H. M.'s 6th Foot deserted in the month of May last, taking with them some property belonging to English settlers. After three days they arrived at Pambina in a starving condition, and applied to Mr. Kitson, the person in charge of the American trading post, to give them assistance to get to St. Peter's, which they believed to be quite close, though it is in fact 5000 miles distant. He refused. They then were consulting as to going back, and went into an Indian hut. The boundary line runs through Pambina, the American trading post on one side, the English on the other.

A party of constables arrived and arrested them on a civil warrant of Governor Christies, for felony. On this slight foundation the *St. Louis Republican* has built up his fine story of British outrage. May I request that you will insert this statement, as I have considered it in order to disabuse the public mind of any false impression that the officer commanding the British force at Red River had done anything that was inconsistent with the law of nations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obt. serv't,
AN OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY.
To the Editor of *N. Y. Herald*.

This letter is an ample refutation of the charge, and if it had been copied by those papers which published the accusation there would be nothing to complain of. We still hope that this will be done, for if the peace of the two countries be worth preserving, such injurious statements should not be allowed to go uncontradicted when contradiction is so close at hand. At all events, the maxim of "hear both sides" should not be forgotten when the peace and happiness of nations, and the welfare of individuals, are so intimately connected. All such statements have an injurious effect on the public mind; they irritate and exasperate the popular feeling, and predispose sensitive persons to that sort of revenge which is so apt in the end to lead to war. We wish to be understood as speaking in general terms of this system of national detraction and mutual bickering—a system, coming from which side it may, has always been discountenanced in this journal. It is ungenerous and unmanly, and whether practiced in London or Paris—in Berlin or New York, it is equally open to censure. It is time that mankind thought better of themselves and of each other, and felt above those paltry jarings which are fraught with so many evils.

Since writing the above we have found the following. It is part of an article in the *Montreal Herald*, which comments on the accusation of the *St. Louis Republican*. It also corroborates the letter of the British officer:

We learn that this grave grievance made out of the capture of a couple of scoundrels is considerably exaggerated. Two fellows did desert from the British troops at Red River, and attempted to escape to the United States; but no British officer or regular soldiers followed them there. They were retaken by a couple of half breeds who probably did not give themselves much trouble to consider on which side the line they made their prisoners, in a wild country such as that where the occurrence took place, and where of course the precise boundary cannot be very accurately defined. We are informed farther that it would be somewhat difficult, without instruments, to establish on which side the particular spot of ground where the men were taken is situated, and farther that so far from remonstrating, some Americans engaged in the fur trade, showed a disposition to aid the captors in securing their prisoners.

But we have yet another "*British Outrage*."

IMPRESSMENT OF AN AMERICAN SEAMAN BY A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.—The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel of the 18th, states that the brig Brookline, of that port, Capt. Ambrose Spates, bound to the West Indies, was boarded at sea, off Scott's Head, by H.B. Majesty's

steam frigate Columbia, and one of her crew forcibly impressed and carried on board the steamer.

This "outrage," we will venture to predict, will be found as groundless, and be as fully refuted in a few days as that of the *St. Louis Republican*. A captain of a British man-of-war in time of peace impressing seamen! The idea is preposterous. There is no law for impressment, not even of English seamen. A British officer no more dare impress men now, than he dare to commit piracy. He would be instantly tried by a Court Martial and dismissed; and the party impressed would have his redress in the the ordinary courts of law.

The *steam postage* question is another complaint urged against Great Britain. If more postage than fair was really charged on the letters taken out by the *Washington* it must be recollected that the case was a new one, and that a negotiation was immediately entered into by Mr. Bancroft, in order to put the matter upon a liberal and an equitable footing. Pending negotiations, which have every probability of terminating in a satisfactory manner, it is but fair to suspend invidious and angry comment, and to leave the matter, for the time being, in the hands of the two governments. The British cabinet, resting for support, as it now essentially does, on the money and mercantile part of the community, will not throw needless obstacles in the way of the mercantile correspondence of the two countries. There is no fear, we think, of an unfriendly issue to this question.

It is thrown up as a matter of reproach to England, that her mails are permitted to pass unopened from Boston to Montreal. It is most true that the British mails do pass over a portion of the American territory involve—the American Government generously trusting to the honour of the British authorities for a faithful account of the contents of those mails; and it is most gratifying to see national courtesies exercised on such a scale; but then it should be recollected that the transmission of such mails is duly paid for, and that the transaction is an advantageous one for the public treasury of this country.

We are far from wishing to undervalue the privilege thus granted; on the contrary, we are duly sensible of its advantages to British and British colonial interests, but it is not an indulgence unparalleled in modern history, as we have seen it stated, for the same indulgence is granted by France in regard to the mails from India, which are landed in the south of France, and passed through that country to England, as is done between Boston and Canada. The same thing takes place in Egypt, Mehemet Ali affording the British mails his special protection. Even during the Syrian hostilities, while the British forces were waging war against his own, at Beyrout and other places, this enlightened barbarian would not suffer the British mail to be stopped, or even delayed for a moment—a fact that stands recorded to his imperishable honour.

Since the above was put in type, we have found the following in the *N. Y. Sun*:

THE MAIL BY THE WASHINGTON STEAMER.—Major Hobbie, the first Assistant Post-master General, has written to the Department that there is no doubt that the British Government will come to a post office arrangement with the United States, which will be mutually acceptable. It is almost completed. He is now in Paris, and expects to be equally liberally received by the Department there.—Col. Maberly, of the London Post Office, has remitted \$45,000, for carrying the British mail from Boston to St. John's, in Canada.—*N. Y. Albion*.

RELIGION.

Impress your minds with reverence for all that is sacred. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies. Besides the guilt which is thereby incurred, nothing gives you a more odious appearance of petulance and presumption in youth, than the affectation of treating religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind; which, vain of the first smatterings of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind reveres. At the same time you are not to imagine that when exhorted to be religious you are called upon to become more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years; or to erect yourselves into supercilious reprovers of those around you. The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability. It is social, kind and cheerful; far removed from that gloomy and illiberal superstition which clouds the brows, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and teaches men to fit themselves for

another world by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparation for heaven with an honorable discharge of the duties of active life. Of such religion discover on every proper occasion that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world. —*Blair.*

TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT MUNRO.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—THIS DAY AUG. 13, BEFORE MR. JUSTICE ERLE.

The Fatal Duel at Camden Town—Verdict guilty.

It being generally known that the trial of Lieutenant Munro would come on this morning the court was densely crowded at an early hour.

On Mr. Justice Erle taking his seat, Mr. Alexander Thompson Munro, aged 43, gentleman, was placed at the bar, on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Clark were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin defended the prisoner.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the jury. They must all recollect the fatal and distressing duel which occurred about 4 years ago. He did not wish to make any observations to excite their sympathy for the family of the deceased, and he begged of them to cast from their minds all they have read and heard relating to the circumstances they were about to investigate, and come to a cool and calm decision on the evidence which would be laid before them that day. The prisoner at the bar was a gentleman of high honour and character, and had distinguished himself in the public service. The unfortunate deceased was also a gentleman of unblemished character. After some further remarks the following witnesses were called:—

Mr. George Gulliver, examined by Mr. Waddington—In 1843 I was a Surgeon in the Horse Guards Blue. I well knew Lieutenant Munro. In 1843 the regiment was in barracks at Hyde Park Corner. I remember, on the 1st of July, the prisoner called me up early in the morning, and asked me to attend him to Camden Town. He told me that instead of Colonel Fawcett being thankful to him for what he had done, he appeared dissatisfied and grossly insulted him. I went with Lieutenant Munro on the morning of the duel, in his own carriage, to the Brecknock Arms, Camden Town. We arrived early in the morning, and soon afterwards met Col. Fawcett and two other gentlemen in a field adjoining the tavern. One of gentlemen with Colonel Fawcett was Mr. Grant; I do not know the other. The parties afterwards went into another field. Mr. Munro asked me to follow him, saying I might be of use. I did not go with him. The parties afterwards separated and placed themselves a short distance from each other, and I shortly heard the sound of pistols and a shout calling for my assistance. I immediately went up, and found Colonel Fawcett lying on the grass. Lieutenant Munro was standing by him. Colonel Fawcett said the prisoner did not level the pistol at him, it was the result of accident. When I first went up to Colonel Fawcett I perceived he had received a wound in the breast, which I thought was likely to prove fatal, and I immediately procured assistance and had him conveyed to the Brecknock Arms where he died a few days afterwards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson—I have known Lieutenant Munro for 10 years. I was present at the trials of Mr. Cuddy and Mr. Grant for being concerned in the fatal duel; they were both acquitted. I believe the prisoner said at the moment that Colonel Fawcett had deliberately levelled his pistol at him, and that Colonel Fawcett had observed that the wound he had received was the effect of accident. I was no party to the arrangements for the duel. I was present to render assistance if necessary; before I consented to accompany the prisoner, he said I might be of use to him. A more kind hearted amiable man never existed, he was the last person likely to seek a quarrel. I should say that the prisoner would rather put up with a slight insult than show any resentment. His father was in the same regiment before him. Lieutenant Munro is a married man with a family, most of them daughters; he is not a man of property and he has been deprived of his commission which was worth about £2,500. I believe the prisoner is a man of the highest honour, kind and amiable in his disposition, and have been informed he is now in the most embarrassed circumstances, and in great distress. I have not seen him until lately since the time of the duel.

Charles Longland, examined by Mr. Clarkson—I am private in the Horse Guards Blue, I remember the 1st of July, 1843, the regiment was stationed at the Regent's Park. I remember early on that morning driving the prisoner to the Brecknock Arms. Another carriage soon afterwards followed, and the parties went into a field together. I shortly afterwards heard the report of pistols, and going up found Colonel Fawcett on the ground: assisted in conveying him to the Brecknock Arms, where he died.

Cross examination.—I have been in the regiment 22 years. Lieutenant Munro has been there as long. He was always mild inoffensive, and most gentlemanly in his conduct. Major Cuddy, examined by the Attorney-General.—At the time of the duel I was Lieutenant in the Horse Guards Blue. I knew Col. Fawcett well, and served with him in

India. We returned in June 1843. The duel took place on the 1st of July. I saw Colonel Fawcett the Friday before, and on that day a gentleman named Grant called me from Lieut. Munro with a message, which I conveyed to Colonel Fawcett. Mr. Grant called again in the evening, when it was arranged that a hostile meeting should take place on the following morning in consequence. Between 4 and 5 on Saturday morning, Colonel Fawcett called on me in his carriage, and we proceeded to the Brecknock Arms. On arriving there we found the two gentlemen; one of them I believe was the prisoner.

The Attorney-General.—What afterwards took place?

Major Cuddy inquired whether he was bound to answer, as it might criminate himself.

The Attorney-General.—Oh, no; you need not be under any apprehension; I produce a document under the Great Seal which exonerates you from all further consequences arising out of this inquiry.

Mr. Justice Erle, having examined the instrument, said to the witness, this is a document under the Great Seal, granting you a free pardon for any part you might have taken in the fatal duel, and therefore you are bound to answer all questions considered necessary.

The examination was then proceeded with. The witness then proceeded to say that he accompanied the parties to the field, and assisted in loading the pistols, which was done in the presence of Mr. Grant. The ground was then measured; it was an unusually long distance. The parties were then placed, and Mr. Grant then said—Gentlemen, are you ready? Almost instantaneously afterwards both parties fired, and Colonel Fawcett immediately fell to the ground. Lieutenant Munro said—“Did you see him (Col. F)? He covered me as dead as possible, and intended to shoot me.” Col. Fawcett said—“No, I did not,” and added—“I forgive you.” The prisoner shortly afterwards left the ground. Colonel Fawcett was conveyed to the Brecknock Arms, and I proceeded to obtain medical assistance.

Cross examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am not aware that Colonel Fawcett had been engaged in other duels. I cannot swear positively to the identity of the accused. I had never seen him before the morning of the 1st of July, and only once since. I believe he is the same person who was engaged in the transactions under inquiry, but I would not swear positively. I have been in the army 16 years.

Mr. Clarkson then asked several questions relating to the parties being dismissed from the army in consequence of duelling, and whether or not, since the fatal occurrence under investigation, new regulations had not been made by the Commander-in-chief, but

Mr. Justice Erle held that they were not relevant to the inquiry before the court, and therefore, the witness did not answer them.

Mr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, was the next witness called, and in answer to questions by Mr. Waddington, said, I remember that on Saturday, the 1st of July, 1843, I went with Mr. Gulliver to the Camden Arms (Col. Fawcett had been removed there). On examination I found that Colonel Fawcett had received a pistol shot in the right side, which wound I ascertained, by a post mortem examination, was the cause of death. (The ball which was extracted from the body of Colonel Fawcett was produced.)

Mr. Clarkson did not ask the witness any question.

The Attorney-General.—this is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Clarkson then addressed the jury in a forcible speech, in defence of the prisoner. It was said the law relating to this case was clear; but he should feel it his duty to remark on the various circumstances attending the transaction. He should ask them if the accused had premeditated murder, or had he been actuated by malice; and if they were of opinion, he had not, they would not, by their verdict, consign the prisoner at the bar to an ignominious death. There was no parallel in the case before them with that of an assassin, like the wretch who murdered Lord William Russell in the dead of the night. There must be malice and intention proved before the crime of murder could be established, and there was no such evidence, no such proof in the present case, and he (Mr. Clarkson) felt but little doubt but that the jury would return a similar verdict as two former juries had done on parties indicted for taking part in the same offence as the prisoner was now charged with. It was right when unfortunate circumstances occurred under which an individual lost his life, it was necessary for the safety of society that a full and minute inquiry should take place. Such an enquiry was now proceeding and he felt convinced that they never could come to a conclusion that the prisoner was guilty of wilful murder. If he had committed an offence against the laws, he (Mr. C.) considered it was mainly to be attributed to the false state of society, and false notions of honour which it was well known had existed in the profession to which the prisoner belonged at the time of the lamentable and fatal occurrence.

Lieut. Munro had been a great sufferer—he had lost his commission, and was reduced to great distress both in body and circumstances. In all cases of duelling he believed it was the seconds who were most culpable: they coolly loaded the pistols; they labored under no excitement, no feelings of wounded honour, and yet it was they who put the instrument of destruction in the hands of others labouring under feelings of the greatest irritation. He looked upon the principals in such transactions as mere machines. The seconds in the

case had been tried and acquitted, and, therefore, he could not think that the prisoner would be found guilty of deliberate and wilful murder. He called upon the jury to pause before they came to the conclusion that Lieut. Munro had been actuated by malice. He wished the jury to sift the evidence most minutely, and he felt convinced that they would be unanimous in opinion that the charge against the unfortunate gentleman at the bar could not be sustained. A few seconds in the transaction, as he before said, had been tried and acquitted and had also under the Great Seal an exoneration from all further proceedings relating to the late fatal and lamentable event. There was a wide and immeasurable difference between death occurring under circumstances like the present to that of life being taken away by the midnight assassin, for the sake of plunder or from feelings of malice, there was no premeditation; but the fatal occurrence ensued in consequence of a false notion that such a step was necessary to vindicate his wounded honour. He (Mr. Clarkson) wished to see the practice altogether abolished. After some further remarks, the learned counsel said the prisoner had raised himself by his excellent conduct from the ranks to the office of lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards; but, in consequence of the melancholy affair in which he had been engaged, he had been deprived of all the means he had of subsistence, and his wife and family of six children had been driven into poverty and exile. Many distinguished individuals would bear testimony to the high honour, character and humane disposition of the prisoner.

The learned counsel then called the following witnesses:—

Mr. Daniel Ross.—I am a merchant in the city. I was at School with Lieut. Munro, and have known him ever since. He is a person of amiable, inoffensive manners.

Mr. Barclay, also a merchant in the City of London, had known the prisoner all his life; he was an amiable, kind-hearted, humane man.

Dr. Rutherford gave similar evidence.

The Earl of March said he had known the prisoner for some years, and had had opportunities of observing the prisoner's manner and character, and he did not believe there was a better hearted man in existence; he was of a most humane disposition.

The Earl of Arundel said he joined the regiment to which the prisoner lately belonged in 1834, and had frequent opportunities of seeing him. He was a man of most inoffensive and mild habits.

The marquis of Anglesea had known Lieut. Munro ever since he (Lord A.) had held the office of Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. It was his duty on certain occasions to inquire into the conduct of the officers, and he had always found that the prisoner was most exemplary in his conduct both as a man and a soldier. He had raised himself by his own merit from the ranks to the post of Lieut. in the Guards, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a kind hearted, benevolent, humane man.

Col. Bouverie, Lord George Manners, Mr. Perceval, and two non-commissioned officers in the regiment to which the prisoner belonged, all concurred in the opinion that he was a most humane and kind-hearted man.

The Attorney General said, as public prosecutor he has done his duty in laying the evidence relating to the charge against the prisoner before the jury. He would not remark on it, but leave the question of innocent or guilty in their hands.

Mr. Justice Erle, in summing up, said, there were two questions which the jury had to decide: the first was, whether Col. Fawcett met his death in consequence of any violent act of the accused; and, secondly, if they were satisfied on that point, whether it was premeditated, and attended with malice on the part of the prisoner. The learned Judge then minutely read over the evidence, commenting upon it as he proceeded. It was his duty to tell them that if two persons quarrelled, and they went out with dangerous weapons to fight a duel, and one met his death, the survivor, in the eye of the law, was considered guilty of murder. They would take all the circumstances of this distressing case into their consideration, and return such a verdict as justice required. He felt bound to observe, that in the course of his (Mr. Justice Erle's) experience in courts of Justice, he never knew an accused party receive a better character than the prisoner at the bar, but if they thought the offence proved, it would be their duty to return a verdict of guilty.

The jury, at the conclusion of the learned judge's address, retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of 20 minutes they returned into Court, and having answered to their names,

Mr. Straight, the Clerk of Arraigns, said—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman.—Yes sir.

[At this moment the most intense interest was manifested throughout the court, which was crammed to excess.]

Mr. Straight how say you, gentlemen, is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman.—GUILTY, but the jury strongly recommend him to mercy.

A death-like silence followed the announcement of the verdict, during which the counsel for the prosecution and the defence held a conversation together, and some law books were handed to the learned judge.

The prisoner on being asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon, he having been convicted of wilful murder, respectfully bowed to the court, but made no reply.

Mr. Justice Erle then said the prisoner had

been convicted of the crime of murder, but the jury, in considering their verdict, had strongly recommended him to mercy, in which recommendation he fully concurred, and should take care that, without delay, it was forwarded to the proper quarter. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as they had been disclosed in evidence, he did not feel that he was called upon, in the discharge of his duty, to pass the awful sentence of death. He must observe, however, that the prisoner at the bar had been convicted of a great, a most serious crime—the crime of murder; and in a country where human life was held so sacred, in most cases, the heaviest penalty known to the law followed. The learned counsel for the defence made suggestions of merciful nature, as to absence of all premeditation or motive, in which they fully concurred. He (Mr. Justice Erle) also fully believed that the prisoner was deserving the excellent character he had received by the distinguished witnesses who had been called. That he had pursued an honourable path through life there could not be a doubt, but these favourable circumstances, however, remained for others to consider. He had no right to anticipate what might be the effect; his only duty on the present occasion was to order that sentence of death be recorded.

Sentence of death was then recorded, and the prisoner was removed from the dock.

During the time of Mr. Clarkson's address to the jury (which was one of great power and feeling), the prisoner shed tears, and appeared suffering great mental agony. He heard the verdict and sentence with apparent composure.

The trial excited intense interest.

TORNADO.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Courier* furnishes the accompanying account of a violent hurricane which burst upon Cornwall yesterday week:

On Sunday, September 5th, about 8 o'clock, P. M., I heard a rumbling noise, like the furious driving of artillery, and on going to the window, I observed the clouds over head to exhibit a most singular and awfully sublime appearance—dense and black, in a most, violently agitated state, rushing towards each other, whirling round, and then bursting asunder, like the smoke from the mouth of a cannon of large calibre—innumerable particles like leaves were being whirled about in all directions, and carried up to the distance of several hundred feet. On going out into the street, I soon discovered that these particles were shingles and pieces of board, torn from the roofs of the buildings to the south of where I stood. The air was hot, and the sensation was similar to what you feel on entering a warm stove room from the cold air in winter. The thunder and lightning was appalling, and the rain came down in torrents. At this time there was a strong wind, blowing from the north-west, where I stood, and apparently a similar current from the south-west approaching and adjoining with it. Where the junction took place, a scene of destruction was presented, such as I had never before seen, and I pray that I may never again behold.

Houses and stables blown and unroofed, trees and fences levelled with the ground, people running about distracted, cattle almost frantic with alarm. The tornado seems to have crossed from the United States, (where I am told it has done much damage,) at or near Massena Point, two miles above this, and I am informed by an eye-witness, that the water of the St. Lawrence was caught up similarly to what are called water spouts at sea. The whirlwind approached the shore a half a mile above this place, at the locks of the canal; it then followed a direct course a little to the north of east, and destroying a number of forest trees, entered the town between Water and First Streets—every tree, building and fence within its track, about 100 paces in width being either thrown down or very much injured. The Kirk of Scotland congregation was assembled at the time, but fortunately it passed south of that church. The awful rush of the elements, and the terrific noise of the thunder, and vivid flashes of the lightning, I am told, caused the preacher, who was just finishing his sermon, to remark upon it as the warning of an all-powerful Being to the wicked, but at the moment, he was not aware of the destruction that was being made a few yards from him. The greatest sufferers are James Deming—house unroofed and carried several hundred feet. The body of the house removed from the foundation. Dr. Ratray's house and outbuildings completely uprooted. Mr. John Chesley's south wing of house unroofed, his out-houses also unroofed, and some of them completely down. Mr. Carter, proprietor of the *Observer* printing office, unroofed. Peter Carpenter—house a complete wreck, stable down. Mrs. Prind's house unroofed. E. Prouty's do. The total is 3 houses destroyed—8 unroofed—9 more or less injured—11 out-houses down—13 unroofed, and many others injured. All this was done in much less time than it has taken me to write the four first sentences of this letter, and when you consider that the town is 1 mile in length, you may form some idea of the force of the wind. There appears to have been a separation in the whirlwind above the town, as two tracks have been discovered towards the rear of it, but the damage there is comparatively trifling.

The harvest in this district is fast approaching its close, and on the whole has been a favorable and certainly an early season. Our belief as far as relates to the wheat crop is, that it will be found much below an average when it comes to the scale; a great breath of land which had been sown in the fall, was broken up again for spring grain, and many of

the crops left to mature, will scarcely more than return their seed after paying for harvesting; the very best crops cannot (except in solitary instances) be called heavy and the remainder are decidedly light, and the spring wheat will not be more than an average.

Barley and Oats seem to have done better than ordinary and of the former a fair average may be expected; the latter except in very unfavorable situations a full crop.

Peas, also seem to have done well, and are not infested so much with the grub as in some seasons, and the haulm has escaped the mildew. The potato will no doubt be found much freer from the disease than during the past two years and from what we can learn such is the expectation formed in the British Isles, indeed throughout Europe generally; an event calculated to give the greatest satisfaction, seeing how largely it has contributed as food for the support of millions, and who were without the means, (even if they had the inclination) to adopt the more costly substitute of the various Grains; nor could cultivatable land be found on the instant for the growth of the additional quantity necessary, seeing three acres would be required for the grain for every one in use for the cultivation of the root and this, it would be impossible to find in a condition to be immediately available.—*Newcastle Farmer.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!

Vera Cruz dates to August 27, have been received at New Orleans.

The *Picayune* had a letter from Orizaba of the 25th August, which says that two brigades of Mexicans, under Valencia, and one under Santa Anna attacked the Americans at different times at San Angel, very near the City of Mexico, but were completely defeated and fell back in disorder into the city.

A suspension of hostilities was then asked for to hear Mr. Trist's proposals. The next day Congress was called together.

The American Army were encamped around the City of Mexico, but had not entered it on the 21st.

STILL LATER.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11th.

We have some further details from the seat of war, which show conclusively that Scott, on approaching the city of Mexico, was met by the Mexicans with solicitations for a cessation of hostility, and that to save the feelings of the Mexicans they would be granted. They requested an armistice. He remained outside the city pending the negotiations.

These facts are confirmed by letters from Washington.

Two French steamships have been ordered from Vera Cruz to Yucatan.

Commodore Conner, also goes there forthwith. The insurrection of Mexicans in Yucatan is confirmed.

POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of a Circular which has been addressed to the Post Master here:—*Kingston Argus.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

Montreal, 6th, Sept. 1847.

SIR:—Until you receive further and more formal instructions, I am desired by the Dep. P. M. Genl. to direct that you will rate and stamp all newspapers from or passing through your office for Great Britain or Ireland, with *One Penny* each, instead of a half-penny, as heretofore.

The Newspapers arriving from the United Kingdom by next mail, you will find stamped one Penny each.

This increased tax is put on in consequence of the American Government having raised the transit rate of postage chargeable upon Newspapers passing through the United States.

The rate will, as before, be collected on the delivery of the newspaper, whether in the United Kingdom or in Canada.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
GILBERT GRIFFIN,
Chief Clerk.

The Yankees are very strict in refusing passage through their country, or even admission into it, of *poor* emigrants. Unless a man has plenty of money, he is turned away from their shores, even if he be on his way to join relations; and those who have some money, are scarcely better treated, *if they be Irish!* The *Niagara Chronicle* alludes to the case of an emigrant, who had crossed the ferry to Youngstown, but was sent back again by the Yankee official, because he could not produce a greater sum than six dollars! Such is the “Free” Republic.

The third loan meeting of the Newcastle District Building Society, was held on Monday, the 6th instant, at which two shares were disposed of by Loans, at the following bonuses.

1st share at 46 per cent.

2nd share at 47 per cent.

This is surely sufficient encouragement for persons with regular stated incomes to become Subscribers, as well as for those who seek the safest and most profitable source of investments for capital.

We opine there are not a few amongst us who will be regretting their tardiness in becoming subscribers, when they find the shares worth two or three pounds premium, as must very shortly be the case with such a rate of bonus.

The Rev. Mr. Dawes, Rector of St. John's (Lower Canada), died on Sunday last, of fever, caught while in attendance on the emigrants.

THE ASSIZES.

The Honorable Mr. Justice DRAPER, reached Detroit in the *Canada* on Sunday morning last, and arrived in Sandwich, on Monday in time to open the Court of Assize and General Gaol delivery for this District. In the address to the Grand Jury, the learned Judge alluded in a most feeling manner to the scarcity of food and prevalence of disease in the mother country, which had led to the large emigration, in consequence of which the Typhus fever had been introduced into many parts of this Province, at the same time congratulating the inhabitants of this District on the merciful dispensation of providence vouchsafed to them in exempting them from that hideous and fatal disease. The criminal calendar was not so weighty as we have known it, and the civil cases were not by any means so numerous as our friends the gentlemen of the long robe, would have desired, evidencing a diminution in crime and a falling off in the spirit of litigation, which we hope may continue.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as members of the Grand Inquest for this district at the present Court of Assize:

J. W. Keating, foreman, Thomas Paxton, Robert Mercer, W. A. Dixie, Lewis Gordon, R. B. Elliott, Horatio Nelson, John McLeod, Charles G. Fortier, P. J. Salter, Thomas Wright, Thomas Salmoni, Alexander Jones, Alexander Duff, Rowland Wingfield, George Duck, John G. Buchanan, Thomas Hawkins and J. A. Wilkinson.

The following prisoners were convicted and sentenced at the Assizes:

William Collins and Jane his wife, misdemeanor, two calendar months in common gaol.

John Koeber alias John Cook, Horse stealing, six months common gaol.

James Davis, Larceny, three calendar months in common gaol.

Joseph Coireis, Horse stealing, three years hard labor in the Provincial Penitentiary.

James Jackson, misdemeanor, three calendar months in the common gaol.

A presentment was made, and a true Bill found, against Robert Ruddle, et al, for obstructing a road in the township of Howard.

We publish without comment the presentment of the Grand Jury on the state of the Gaol, and the imperfect manner in which depositions and commitments are returned by the Magistrates of the District, leaving it to speak for itself.

Canada, The Jurors for our La- Western District, dy the Queen, upon their to wit: oaths present: That they have examined the Gaol and feel happy in being able to bear testimony to the cleanliness and good management of all its internal details, and that though questioned, none of the prisoners had any complaints of any description to make; but they cannot refrain from again remarking upon the total insecurity of the building and the very evident danger of fire resulting from the bad and injudicious manner in which the stove pipes are disposed.

It has so often been the duty of the Grand Jury to make similar complaints, that they almost despair of obtaining the requisite alterations but they would feel wanting to the due discharge of their functions did they omit to bring it under the notice of the proper authorities.

The Grand Inquest further present that they find with regret, that the District is put to much unnecessary expense by the very loose and imperfect manner in which some depositions and commitments appear to be made out and cannot too severely reprobate the great want of attention to the most common forms of evidence which results in the unjust and improper deprivation of liberty of individuals, and causes an injurious and useless expenditure of the funds of the District.

With regard to the sanitary measure to be adopted, the Grand Inquest are of opinion that the most important steps must be taken in the ports of Great Britain; that a classification of the emigrants as healthy or not, should be strictly enforced; that a fumigation of bedding and clothing from all ports in which even the slightest suspicion of the existence of disease is found, should be insisted upon, and that the vessels destined to convey emigrants to this colony should be limited as to numbers in proportion to tonnage, and compelled to carry a larger supply of fresh and wholesome water than heretofore, and be supplied with proper and efficient medical attendance.

(Signed) J. W. KEATING, Foreman.

GRAND JURY ROOM, 15th Sept. 1847.

The annexed address of congratulation on his elevation to the Bench was read and presented to Mr. DRAPER by the foreman, Mr.

Keating, in the presence of the gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

To the Honourable Mr. Justice Draper. Sir,—The gentlemen forming the Grand Jury for the Western District, at the present Assizes, beg to offer you their sincere congratulations on your assuming the high and important office to which you have been called by the representative of Her Majesty.

They feel assured that no one more worthy, from talent or integrity, could have been elected to so dignified a station, and fervently hope that you may for many years continue to exercise the functions of your most honorable position.

(Signed) J. W. KEATING, Foreman. Grand Jury Room, 14th Sept. 1847.

To which he was pleased to make the following well timed and pleasing reply:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I thank you very sincerely for the kind expression of your congratulations on my elevation to the Bench, and of your wishes for my future prosperity.

It has been my effort and desire in the several public employments with which I have been honored, to the best of my humble ability to advance the interests and welfare of my adopted country, and I trust that I shall be enabled in the important office I now hold, so to act as to prove myself worthy of the flattering opinions you have expressed.

Be assured that I shall long remember with unmingled satisfaction the cordial welcome you have thus given me on my first visit to the Western District.

The *Hamilton Spectator* of the 8th September contains a sneering commentary on an article of ours noticing the dinner given to Col. Prince at Windsor. Now, although we happen to be somewhat nearer the setting sun than our fastidious cotemporary, we still flatter ourselves that we, and our friends in the "West" have a certain degree of capability of judging between right and wrong, and possess an equal share of political refinement with him, although in his humility he seems to arrogate to himself and "his chums down East" the sole monopoly of these accomplishments, and to be desirous of establishing himself as chief teacher of the abstract science of government, or of becoming political-humbagi-ano, professor to the world at large. We have yet to be convinced that we prostituted the word independence in applying it to the speech of Col. Prince, delivered on the occasion alluded to above, and that the electors of Essex have become so Gothic and benighted as to require admonition or instruction either ethical or political from our learned cotemporary. Col. Prince it is true, unfortunately erred, (and who that is human is exempt from error?) in being found linked with Messrs. Hincks and Baldwin, when in avowed opposition to the lamented Lord Metcalfe, yet it is well known that the honorable gentleman in a frank, straight forward and manly (we do not for fear of wounding the feelings of the *Spectator*, again make use of the word independant) manner, acknowledge his error and most generously strove to repair it, by refusing any longer to support their measures, when it became evident that their extreme views were unconstitutional and fraught with danger to the state. Again in the early part of last Session Col. Prince saw fit to place himself in opposition to the government because of certain measures which did not meet with his approval, or coincide with his views of legislation, however, when he found out the object of the opposition party to be a mere trial of strength, a league to throw obstacles in

garg to the *Spectator's* assertion that Colonel Prince has "abandoned the rights of his constituents to accomplish private ends," the charge is too absurd to need contradiction, since it will take more than a maliciously contrived newspaper paragraph to convince men, who have benefitted by the gallant Colonel's exertions in parliament, and are expecting to reap still greater advantages from them, that their interests have been betrayed. "To accomplish private ends" foresooth! What, we would ask, are the private ends gained by Col. Prince since he has been in Parliament?

Has he received any thing but the privilege so readily granted of working hard for the benefit of others, and that, too, without any guerdon, save abuse, and personal discomfort?—Has Col. Prince as yet received any employment such as his talents and industry merit, and such as we hope to see some day conferred upon him, for services rendered to this District and the Province at large? Colonel Prince of course, as every other man in a public station lays his account to a certain degree of abuse and humility, because it is well known that no human being can please all parties, yet he has as much right as any private individual to expect justice at the hands of his accusers, and to claim that an inquisition into his public character should be void of partiality and tempered with truth, requirements to which our cotemporary does not seem disposed to bow.

The dinner to have been given to Colonel Prince, by his friends in and around Sandwich, in honour of his return from his Parliamentary duties and of his exertions in behalf of the local interests of his constituents, has at his request been postponed, the numerous claims upon his time as counsel for the Crown at the Western Circuit preventing him from at present accepting the invitation.

CHATHAM BUILDING SOCIETY.—By an advertisement appearing in our columns, the members of the above society are notified that the first sum of money to be lent by the society will be offered for competition on Monday the 20th of Sept. instant, and we would draw their attention thereto. We have heard Building Societies much commended in quarters where they are most likely to be known, and by persons who are competent judges of their usefulness, and we may add, philanthropic tendency, and upon consideration of the fundamental principles of them as explained to us, we are of opinion that much benefit is likely to accrue to artizans and others desirous of becoming proprietors of real estate in Houses and town property upon their embarking in them, and we would recommend them to the consideration of the public.

NEW FROM MEXICO.

A battle has occurred between General Scott and Santa Anna in which the Mexican loss is reported at 4000. By an extra of the *Detroit Daily Free Press* we gather the following, which we stop the press to communicate.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16—10½ A. M. By special express to the Phil. Ledger, the news from Mexico is confirmed.

Some accounts say 1400 of our troops fell in the battle.

Parades and Bustamante are reported as marching upon Mexico, declaring death and destruction to American forces.

All foreigners and deserters fighting against us are now prisoners—in number 72.

Gen. Scott was wounded by a grape shot. The omission gives dissatisfaction, and is regarded as one of Santa Anna's old tricks to gain time.

He is backed by the British Minister.

A wagon train entered the city of Mexico on the 28th, but was driven out again by the rabble with stones and other missiles. Santa Anna apologized to Gen. Scott for not preventing this.

Mr. Trist appears well pleased with the success of negotiations; some say they are going on smoothly, others say not.

The Apollo troop-ship arrived at Spithead on the 9th instant, at one o'clock, with the whole of the 52nd Regiment, and the women and children of the regiment, amounting to above 500 persons. She sailed from Quebec on the 22nd of July, and has had a good passage.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants which have arrived during the season, at this port, up to yesterday, the 10 instant, forms a total of 30,850

E. M'ELDERY, Gov. Em. Agent. The total number which arrived at the Port of Quebec up to the 4th instant was 86,297. —*Toronto Canadian*, Sept. 11.

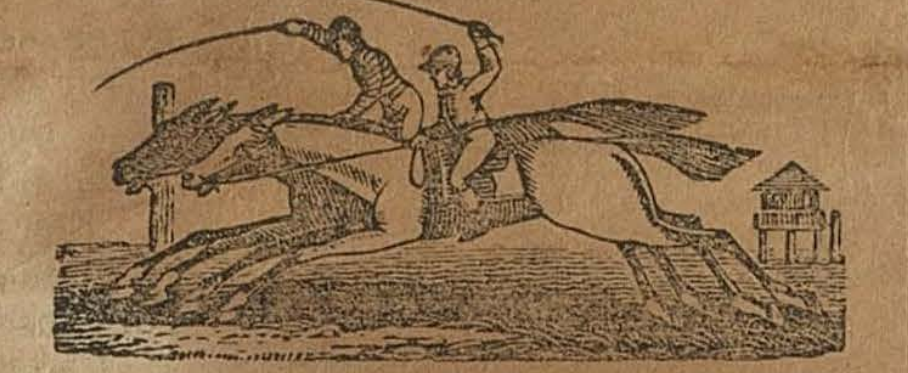
BIRTH: In this town on the 13th inst., Mrs. Charles Reneaud of a daughter.

It is with feelings of the deepest grief, in which we are sure that very many will participate, that we announce the sudden demise of William Richardson, Esq., a gentleman and a christian, equally respected and beloved by all who knew him. After a residence of nearly 20 years among us, it was impossible that we should be unacquainted with his high moral, beneficent and christian character; and we speak the sentiments of a whole community, and of his most intimate friends in particular, when we say that his afflicted family have been deprived of a kind and attentive parent, the Church of which he was a faithful communicant, an ornament and a stay, and society of a useful member. May this awful stroke impress on our minds the words of God:

"Clouds and darkness are round about him, righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne."

Mr. Richardson died this morning, about eleven o'clock, after a few hours illness. —*Brantford Courier*, September 11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MALDEN RACES.



ON SATURDAY the 16th OCTOBER, next, the following Purse, &c., will be run for on the Malden Race course:—

1st *Agricultural Plate*, open for all Horses bred in the Western District. Entrance £1 0 0, second Horse saves his entrance money. Once round the course and repeat.

2nd *Town Plate*—Open for all Colts and Fillies (3 years old) bred in the Western District. Once round the course and repeat. Entrance £1 0 0, second saves entrance

3rd *Trotters*.—Twice round the course and repeat. Entrance £1 0 0.

4th *Pacers*.—Twice round the course and repeat. Entrance £1 0 0.

5th *Poney Race*.—All ponies fourteen hands and under. Once round the course and repeat, for a Saddle and Bridle. Entrance ten shillings.

STEWARDS.—CHARLES ELIOT, GEO. BULLOCK, W. A. DIXIE, ROBERT READ, and JOHN C. BRUSH, Esquires.

GEORGE BULLOCK, Treasurer. Amherstburg, 15th September, 1847.

FALL FREIGHTS TO PORT STANLEY, AMHERSTBURG, WINDSOR SANDWICH, AND CHATHAM.

THE new and first class Brig "W. D. EBERLS," JAMES LANG, Master, will leave Kingston for Chatham on her last trip this season about the 31st October next, and will call at the Ports mentioned above.

All freight carefully stowed under hatches and carried at low rates.

Every despatch and care will be used in delivering Goods at their respective places of destination.

Superior accommodation on board for eight or ten Cabin passengers.

An active supercargo on board.

For freight or passage apply At Port Stanley to F. A. Hoad

At Amherstburg, to Capt. Eberts, Steam boat Brothers.

At Windsor, to Mr. Charles Hunt.

At Chatham, to Messrs. Eberts Waddle & Co.

Chatham, 11th Sept. 1847. 16-w7

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE MIDSUMMER VACATION will will END on SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

TERMS:

DAY SCHOLARS.

Preparatory Form £ s. d. 6 0 0 per annum College Form 9 0 0

BOARDERS.

Preparatory Form £ s. d. 30 16 0 per annum. College Form 33 16 0

OPTIONAL BRANCHES—(EXTRA).

Hebrew or German £ s. d. 1 5 0 per quarter. Hebrew and German 2 0 0 Ornamental Drawing 1 0 0 Singing and Instrumental Music 1 0 0

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector, U. C. College.

Upper Canada College, 16 w8 Spet. 6, 1847.

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned Court of Quarter Session of the Peace for the Western District, will be held pursuant to adjournment, at the Court House in the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the 2nd day of October, next ensuing. All persons wishing to make applications for Tavern or Ale or Beer licenses, or for the transfer of such licenses, as well as all others having business at said Court, are desired to take notice and act accordingly.

CHARLES BABY, Clerk of the Peace, W. D. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sandwich, 15th Oct., 1847.

JUST PUBLISHED, BILLYARD & PARR'S NEW MAP OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

THE undersigned beg to inform their subscribers and the public generally, that they have now got their MAP completed, and will deliver to Subscribers their Copies as fast as possible.

Early application by non-subscribers is necessary.

For Sale at our office in Chatham, and by George Pullock, Esq., and Park & Co., Amherstburg, Mr. Hiron's Windsor, and at the Office of the *Western Standard*, Sandwich.

Prices.—In Sheets on thin paper, 15s.; on fine paper, £1, on Rollers, varnished, £1 10s.; on Rollers coloured and varnished, £1 15s.

BILLYARD & PARR. Chatham, 15th Oct., 1847. 164f

SUM OF £100.

FIRST LOAN MEETING OF THE CHATHAM BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Directors of the Chatham Building Society, will hold their first loan meeting on Monday the 26th day of September, instant, at the Royal Exchange Hotel in Chatham, at the hour of seven, P. M., when they will proceed to loan the sum of one hundred pounds (one share) which will be offered for competition amongst the members according to such terms as may there be proposed.

By order of the Board, GEORGE DUCK, Secretary, C. B. S. Chatham, 8th September, 1847.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

Western District, BY virtue of warrants to wit: I hereby give public notice, that I will on the second day of the Quarter Sessions, to be holden in April next offer and sell if necessary, the whole of the Lands in arrears for Taxes, at the Court House in the town of Sandwich, in the following townships, viz: Romney, Dwn, Dover, Dover East, Tilbury, Tilbury West, Go-field, Colchester, Sandwich, Mersea, Orford, Zone, Sombra, Raleigh, Howard, Chatham, Malden, Rochester and Harwich.

GEORGE WADE FOOTT, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 9th February, 1847. 37

The above sale is postponed to the second day of the next July General Quarter Sessions.

GEORGE WADE FOOTT, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 7th April, 1847. 46

The above sale is postponed to the second day of the next November General Quarter Sessions.

GEORGE WADE FOOTT, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 8th July, 1847. 6

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

Western District, ON MONDAY, the twentieth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, noon, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Sandwich, the following lands and tenements, seized under writs of Execution issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and out of the District Court at Sandwich, in the

The West half of Lot No. 219, North on Ta bot Road West, in the Township of Mersea, in the said District, containing 100 Acres, with the improvements thereon.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 9th day of October next.

GEORGE W. FOOTT, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 6th September, 1847. 15

In the District Court.

James F. Wight,—Plaintiff.

John Klasgye,—Defendant.

and

Malcolm Cameron, Plaintiff,

vs.

John Klasgye, Defendant.

Part of Lot 14, front concession, Township of Plympton, South of the Egremont Road, with the improvements thereon. Also a certain House and village lots in the town of Errol, in the said District, on Tuesday the 19th day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, Sandwich.

GEORGE W. FOOTT, Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 18th June, 1847. 3

For Sale or to Rent.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL, Amherstburg, owned and conducted by George Bullock, is for Sale to Lease, or to trade for good Farming property in Western Canada.

Amherstburg, 23rd March, 1846. 43tf

CABINET MAKER'S SHOP.

MR. STANISLAUS LASALINE, informs the public and his friends, that he has opened his shop by the Wind-mill, near the Sandwich wharf, where he is ready to execute all kinds of Cabinet work and repairs, and that he will sell at Detroit prices, and on terms advantageous to the buyer.

Sandwich, 7th August 1847. 10

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty and Royal Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal and suite, left Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight, on the 11th inst., for their tour through Scotland, which is expected to occupy about five weeks. The Royal squadron consisted of the Victoria and Albert, Black Eagle, Undine, Garland, Fairy and Scourge.

The squadron anchored at night in the Yarmouth-roads, and soon after daybreak on Thursday morning got under weigh, the Scourge taking the lead through the Needles passage; the Fairy, Undine, Black Eagle, and Garland following, the Victoria and Albert. Before the Squadron, however had proceeded five or six miles, a fog came on; and it was deemed prudent to run into Allum Bay, Freshwater, just under the Needles rocks to the eastward. In the course of an hour or so the weather somewhat cleared up, and the royal yacht was again got under weigh. By nine o'clock it had well cleared the rocks, and was steaming away at full speed to the westward. There was a smart breeze blowing up the channel from the southwest, but comparatively little sea. Swannage was passed soon after ten o'clock; Weymouth about noon. The people on shore were diligent in hoisting colours at every prominent place; but, as the squadron, did not keep very close to land, and the air continued to be thick, the loyal people had very slight glimpses of the steamers. At half past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon the royal squadron ran into Dartmouth Bay, and anchored there for the night, having accomplished little less than a hundred miles of the voyage.

Long before daylight on Friday morning the bustle of departure was heard among the royal squadron, lightning fires and getting the steam up. At four o'clock the signal was made to "weigh." In a few minutes the whole squadron majestically left Dartmouth, under a salute from the castle battery, and proceeded down the Channel for the Scilly Islands, where her Majesty remained for the night. A letter from Sennen Cove, Cornwall dated Friday night, described the passing of the Squadron about noon. There were several large vessels beating up, whose crew lustily cheered her Majesty as the vessels shot by and one more conspicuous than the rest apparently an American liner for London, fired a salute and maned the yards. By the aid of a glass her Majesty was discerned on deck.

On Sunday afternoon, the booming of the heavy guns at Carnarvon, coming down the Straits on the wing of the wind, spread far and wide intelligence of her Majesty's actual arrival in the Menai; and threw the city into a whirl of excitement, before which the usual Sabbath-like repose and stillness gave way—such was the general exultation! Hundreds made for the Suspension Bridge—thousands for Garth Point, and in a trice the city disembogued into the Menai, whose surface was presently covered with crowded boats. Albeit expected, her Majesty took her loving subjects by surprise; but instant preparations were made to give royalty a royal reception, by regal salutes with artillery, a brilliant display of flags, and cheering without end. Her Majesty and the Prince, &c., in the Fairy, came over Carnarvon bar between one and two o'clock on Sunday, in company with the Garland, and followed by some passenger steamers on the look-out—the Victoria and Albert, and large steamers of the squadron going round by way of Holyhead. The Fairy halted about ten minutes off Carnarvon, to take a view of the fine old castle, and then passed through the Swellies, dropping anchor at St. George's Pier, to give Prince Albert an opportunity of inspecting the Menai Bridge. His royal highness was rowed to the Carnarvonshire shore, and landed at the pier under the George Hotel, from whence he walked to and over the bridge, concerning which he put sundry questions.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert here paid and received sundry visits. One of the visitors writes—"Her Majesty was attired in a chip straw bonnet, with a blue veil thrown back, shawl, &c., (a description of dress which many of our Bangor belles would be ashamed of on state days,) and looked pale. Prince Albert sported a drab Jim Crow hat, brown coat, and grey continuations, and was looking remarkable well, getting into flesh evidently within the last two or three years. The Prince of Wales wore a glazed hat, blue jacket, white trousers—a miniature British tar.—The Princess Royal appeared in a straw bonnet, tunic, and salmon-colored dress, and with her royal brother looked the very picture of health and contentment."

The Fairy then joined the other steamers passing Beaumaris to the Cross Roads, where they all again anchored for the night.

On Monday morning at four o'clock, the royal squadron stood on its course for the Isle of Man (the expectation being that her Majesty would land there) under most favorable weather auspices.

Royal Salutes were fired from the batteries at Craig y don, Port Penrhyn, and Beaumaris. The steamers, merchantmen, and yachts displayed their force of flags, and the American vessels joined heartily in the general demonstration of respect and welcome.

On Monday evening the Royal squadron anchored in Scottish waters, and passed the night in Loch Ryan. From thence the Royal squadron will proceed, on Tuesday morning, to the Clyde, where an assemblage of upwards of fifty steamers, many of the largest class, in the river, will welcome the arrival of her Majesty; and the sight of this great fleet alone will be one that has rarely, probably never been equalled. They will proceed down

the Firth to meet the royal squadron, and afterwards accompany it during the day.

"I say, Jemmy, lend me your last paper."
"I can't do it, you wouldn't lend me your new coat 'other day, you know."
"Nonsense—that's another thing; I only want to read it to the ladies."
"Can't come it, Jerry—I only wanted to wear your coat to see the ladies."
"Well, I'll not ask you again, I know—I'll go and subscribe first."
"So you ought to," said Jemmy, and went on reading his paper."

MARRIAGE.—Marriage either gets rid of your devils by the presence of an angel, or else it supplies their place with one whose name is Legion.

ATTACHMENT.

WESTERN DISTRICT, BY virtue of a writ of ATTACHMENT, issued out of the District Court of the Western District and to me directed, against the Estate, real as well as personal, of Archibald Gardner, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of Malcolm Cameron for the sum of sixteen pounds four shillings.—I have seized and taken all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said Archibald Gardner and unless the said Archibald Gardner return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action within three calendar months, or cause the same to be discharged all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gardner or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim.

GEORGE W. FOOTT.

Sheriff W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 13w
July 1, 1847.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

Western District, ON SATURDAY the Ninth day of October next, at twelve o'clock, noon, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Sandwich, the following lands and tenements, seized under a writ of Execution, issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, in the following suit:

In the Queen's Bench.

Samuel Peters—Plaintiff,

vs.

Stephen T. Probett,—Defendant.

Lots 4, 16, and 24, in the 1st Range or Concession, West of the Communication Road, in the Township of Harwich, County of Kent, in Western District.

GEORGE W. FOOTT.

Sheriff, W. D.

Sheriff's Office, Sandwich, 6
9th July, 1847.

NOTICE.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber, about the 25th of July last, (supposed to have crossed the river from Michigan,) a chesnut Mare, aged; about 13 hands high. The owner of the Mare on coming forward, proving property, and paying all charges of keep and advertising, can get possession thereof.

JESSE FOSTER.

Moy, 18th August, 1847. 12m1

FOR SALE.

A FEW TUMBLER PIGEONS can be procured by applying to the Subscriber in Anderdon, near Amherstburg.

ANTOINE RACICOT.

Anderdon, 11th June, 1847. 2-4m

Book Binding.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to execute all orders in Book-binding, with neatness and despatch. Music Books, Magazines, Law Books, &c. &c. bound in every style to suit customers; also Blank book manufacturing paper ruling &c. done at short notice.

GEO. WHEATON & CO.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold St Detroit.

The Division Courts

OF the Western District, for the year 1847, are to be held at the following times and places:

1st Division—Sandwich.
Saturday, 20 Feb'y. Friday 20 August,
Friday 30 April. Monday 25 October,
Thursday 3 June. Thursday 2 Dec
2nd Division—Amherstburg.
Tuesday 19 January, Monday 19th July.
Friday 19 March. Thursday 2 Sept.
Monday 10 May. Tuesday 2 November.
3rd Division—Mersea.
Tuesday 26 January, Monday 26 July,
Friday 26 March. Thursday 9 Sept.
Monday 17 May. Wednesday 10 Nov.
4th Division—Chatham.
Wednesday 3 Feb'y. Wednesday 4 August,
Saturday 17 April. Wednesday 6 Oct.
Saturday 19 June. Tuesday 14th Dec.
5th Division—Dawn Mills.
Tuesday 9 February, Tuesday 10 August,
Thursday 22 Apr 1. Monday 11 October,
Thursday 24 June. Monday 20 December.
6th Division—Sarnia.
Saturday 13 Feb'y. Friday 13 August,
Monday 26 April. Thursday 14 October,
Monday 28 June. Friday 24 December.
7th Division—Morpeh.
Saturday 6 Feb'y., Saturday 7 August,
Tuesday 20 April. Saturday 9 October,
Tuesday 22 June. Friday 17 December,
A CHEWETT. J. W. D. C
Dated 1st January 1847. 44

MAP of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

BILLYARD & PARR, of Chatham, C. W., beg to inform their subscribers and others, that they will publish their Map of the Western District in April next. This Map is now being Lithographed by Scobie & Balfour, Toronto, and is in size 6 feet by 4 feet, upon a Scale of 14 miles per inch. As every care has been taken in the preparation of this Map, in order to ensure its correctness, and to furnish every information necessary, they confidently recommend it to the notice of the Public generally.

Prices.—In Sheets on thin paper, 15s. on fine paper, £1, on Rollers, varnished, £1 10s.; on Rollers coloured and varnished, £1 15s.

Subscriptions received at Scobie & Balfour's, Toronto, or by the Subscribers in Chatham.

TO BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

N. B. Scobie and Balfour having abandoned the publication of their proposed Map of this District, and handed the names of their subscribers to us, we shall be glad to supply them with copies.

BILLYARD & PARR.

Chatham, 1st March, 1847. 40-1f

MAP of the WESTERN DISTRICT.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for the sale of the Chart of this District, published by CHARLES RANKIN, Esq. would respectfully invite the public to call at his office and examine it. The Map is very neatly executed, and will be sold at the following unprecedented low rates: mounted on rollers and varnished, 15s., in sheets 10s.—It's size is 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.

ALBERT P. SALTER, D. P. S.

Sandwich, 26th March, 1847. 43

THE COBOURG STAR AND GAZETTE AND NEW CASTLE FARMER.

THE undersigned, proprietors of the Cobourg Star, on occasion of issuing new and enlarged series of that Journal, and the publication in connection therewith of monthly Agricultural paper, intitled the "NEWCASTLE FARMER,"

at no additional charge to Subscribers,—take leave to solicit for the said papers an increased degree of public patronage; especially from the Agricultural portion of the community, and more particularly that section of it resident in the Newcastle District, to the promotion of whose peculiar interest and improvement they are humbly and respectfully dedicated.

The Cobourg Star, it is conceived, is too well known to the Canadian public to require from the conductors, upon the present occasion, a renewed declaration of its policy; sufficient to say, the responsible management of the paper still rests with the original proprietor,—who would simply assure his friends, that the same pride of integrity which has enabled him, during a period of now nearly sixteen years' public controversy, to maintain inviolate a character of political consistency,—unimpeached, and he trusts unimpeachable, when so much around has been change,—yet animates him in the course he is called upon to pursue, and he hopes will continue to sustain him, with like personal satisfaction, to its close.

To non-subscribers of the Star, a charge of 2s. 6d. per annum will be made for the Newcastle Farmer,—covering simply the cost of publication. Upon these terms, the paper will be issued for one twelvemonth certain, but its continuance after that period must depend upon the patronage it obtains.—The object, therefore, of this Address, is to solicit such patronage, especially in the Newcastle District, without which it will not be possible to meet this heavy additional outlay incurred by the extra Agricultural sheet longer than the 12 months promised. The proprietors, however, confidently look for an increased support in their undertaking, and they promise to spare no exertion on their part to deserve it.

Advertisements for the Farmer charged at the same terms as in the Star & Gazette. R. D. CHATTERTON. H. JONES RUTTAN.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in leaving Montreal, begs to intimate that he has relinquished his business as LAND and GENERAL AGENT, in favour of Mr. JAMES COURT, and respectfully asks of his Friends and the Public, a continuance to Mr. Court of the share of business with which he has hitherto been favoured.

JAMES HENDERSON.

Montreal, July 16, 1847.

The Undersigned, in reference to the above Notice, respectfully informs Mr. HENDERSON's correspondents and the Public, that he will attend to Business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments, and to furnishing of Land Scrip, &c.

Also.—To the Sale of Lands in Canada East, &c.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal, July 16, 1847.

ALBERT P. SALTER. DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR.

1847. THE NEW STEAM PROPELLER 1847. "EARL CATHCART,"

350 TON'S BURTHEN.

WILLIAM SYMES, Master.

WILL touch regularly at Toronto on her trips from Kingston to Lake Erie, during the season of navigation of 1847.—For freight or passage, or other information apply to

PARK & Co., Amherstburg, H. B. BOSTWICK, Port Stanley, WM. M. GORRIE, Toronto.

Amherstburg, 26th March, 1847. 43-1f

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, CANADA WEST.

SEALED proposals will be received until, the first day of next October, at the office of the Great Western Railway Company, for the

Grading & Masonry

OF THE WESTERN DIVISION, Extending from London to Windsor, a distance of One Hundred and Ten Miles.

ALSO:

FOR the BRANCH to PORT SARVIA, Forty-five Miles in length.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be examined at the Engineer's Office in Hamilton and London, on and after the 15th of September.

C. B. STUART,

Engineer.

Hamilton, July 20, 1847. 10

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Windsor Post Office, (not previously advertised,) on the 1st September, 1847.

Colburn R H 2, McPharlin Peter
Cohra Clarissa Martin Mrs Angeline
Curry John Pool George
Dalley E Robinson W H
Eoster William Scott Martin
Gerrie J H Smyth Hugh
Hennell Mr Surveyor of Rail road
Hunt Henry Toomy Michael
Light Samuel G Tromblee Joe T
McDonnell John Wilkins Samuel G
McErven

J. McCRAE, P. M.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 161 in the first Concession, Township of Raleigh, on the Talbot road, fronting on Lake Erie, in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement, 18 miles from Chatham, by a good road, lately constructed by the Board of Works, and 15 miles from the Rond Eau. The soil is of the best quality, with about twenty acres cleared, situation healthy and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country as well as of the lake.

TERMS.—One sixth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in five yearly instalments with interest. For further particulars apply either to James Little, Esq., Post-master at Errious, A. D. McLean, Esq., Barrister, Chatham, or to the Editor of the Western Standard, Sandwich.

Sandwich, 17th Sept. 1845. 16-1f

LAND FOR SALE.

LOT No. 160 in the township of Raleigh, containing 200 acres fronting on Lake Erie, in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement, 19 miles from Chatham by a turnpike road, and 15 miles from the Rond Eau. The land is of the best quality, and situation healthy.

Terms one third of the purchase money down, and the remainder in two yearly instalments.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN B. LAUGHTON,

Auctioneer & Land Agent.

Sandwich, 20th August, 1845. 10f

CHARLES HUNT, Family, Grocery & Provision Store,

At the old stand of Messrs. J. & J. DOUGALL, WINDSOR, C. W.

Mr. HUNT, begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sandwich and Windsor, and the public generally, that he has opened in the above line, and trusts that by a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Windsor, 17th June, 1847.

1847 H. C. GUILLOT, 1847

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Crockery, Hardware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Wines, Liquors, Salt, Leather, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Oils, &c. &c.

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE,

SANDWICH, C. W.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE,

Saddle and Harness Manufacturer, HAVING re-opened his SADDLERS Shop, near his old stand, (opposite the Store of Mr. H. Paxton) where he will sell all kinds of Harness and Saddlery at Detroit prices for Cash or Produce.

Fat Cattle and Hides taken for trade.

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE.

Sandwich, 1st February, 1847.

ALEXANDER WILKINSON, DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR, AND LAND AGENT,

Office at Sandwich, Western District.

WILL attend to any business put into his hands relating to landed property, the surveying thereof, obtaining Patents from the Crown under the Heir and Devise Act and for the Talbot settlers, for the sale, purchase, leasing or valuation of Lands, conveying, transfer, &c.; the purchase of Crown Lands, and all matters relating thereto, for which purpose he has opened a Registry Office in the town of Sandwich aforesaid.

Sandwich, 6th Jany. 1847. 36-1f

THOMAS STEERS,

Land and General Agent,

No. 8, Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL, C. E.

BABY & WOODS.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, CONVEYANCERS SANDWICH, W. D.

MR. W. P. VIDAL,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. SANDWICH, W. D.

JAMES M. COWAN,

ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR, Opposite the District Council Office, SANDWICH.

LOUIS JOSEPH FLUETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and SOLICITOR, &c. &c. NOTARY PUBLIC. SANDWICH.

E. B. DONNELLY, M. D.

May be consulted professionally, at all times OFFICE and RESIDENCE, Bedford Street, Sandwich, C. W.

PHILOBETH DOMETT SALTER,

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR, Office at Sandwich, W. D.

ARTHUR RANKIN,

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR, Office at Sandwich, Western District.

THE

WESTERN STANDARD IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY ALBERT PELLEW SALTER.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Bedford and Mill St. Sandwich.

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Town Subscribers—Twelve and six pence in advance, or fifteen shillings at the expiration of the year.

All kinds of Produce or Cord Wood, taken in exchange for the paper, at the market price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

Advertisements upon which the number of insertions are not marked will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

J. A. REEVES, PRINTER.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For 6 lines and under, 1st insertion £0 2 6
For each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2
From 6 to 10 lines, 1st insertion 3 4 4
For each subsequent insertion 0 0 10
For more than ten lines, for the first insertion four pence per line, and a penny per line for each subsequent insertion.
Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Circulars, Checks, Business Cards, Bill heads, Catalogues, Notes, Show Bills for Exhibitions and Public Meetings, with all other descriptions of Job work, printed in good style expeditiously, and at low prices.